

**DREF operation n° MDRNE007**  
**GLIDE n° OT-2011-000064-NER**  
**27 March, 2012**

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross Red Crescent response to emergencies. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

**Summary:** CHF 250,318 was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 08 June, 2011 to support the Red Cross Society of Niger (RCSN) in delivering assistance to some 4,270 families (29,890 beneficiaries).

Northern Niger is the gateway for young sub-sahelian people leaving their country to seek better living conditions in the Maghreb and European countries. Crossing the desert that covers both borders between Libya and Niger is a big challenge, and many migrants die before reaching Libya. Some of those who manage to reach Libya are pushed back to the borders with Niger without their belongings. The northern village of Dirkou is a focal point for such movements.



**Nigeriens returnees after the uprising in Libya.  
RCSN/IFRC.**

Population movements reached crisis proportions due to the dramatic events in Libya during 2011. According to IOM and the local branch of the RCSN in Dirkou, since 2009 a monthly average of 150 persons expelled from Libya were transiting through Dirkou to return home. Following the 2011 uprising in Libya, the number of refugees/returnees increased to 850 per day by March 2011. The number of returnees in Dirkou reached 66,178 by 9 May, according to IOM and the Niger authorities. About 4,150 persons decided to permanently settle in Dirkou thereby doubling the population of the community. Partners also pointed out the loss of remittance income on host communities, because most families had only the support of their family members living in Libya, who were now returning penniless. The Government of Niger requested international humanitarian support and assistance to reduce the suffering of these vulnerable populations in Niger.

With the assistance of the DREF, RCSN deployed some 150 volunteers to assist 2,413 refugees transiting through Zinder and Dirkou camps, providing food parcels, sleeping mats and ORS tablets, as well as hygiene kits to pregnant and lactating women, and hygiene sensitization to the broader camp population. Latrines were disinfected in Dirkou town and clean water was provided to the population along the Dirkou-Agadez route and in the transit camp.

In their home villages (Tahoua, Zinder and Dosso) 2,852 households benefited from cash transfers to meet their food needs during the lean season, helping to compensate for lost migrant remittances.

In consultation with partners, plans to provide seeds, agricultural tools and livestock were converted into a wider cash distribution, since the immediate need for food was paramount, and food was readily available

in markets.

In total, more than 30,000 benefited from the intervention, including roughly 20,000 from the cash hand outs. The operation was seen to mitigate some of the worst effects of migration, helping to keep returnees out of urban areas and camps for an extended period and to keep family units together, while helping beneficiary families to survive until the harvest season.

Among lessons learned, the operation had to confront several unanticipated challenges which may confront similar future operations. Cooperation from authorities was good and enabling at the border entry points, but less so in the host villages. There were additional challenges in selecting beneficiary returnees, as many youth attempted to falsely register. In both cases, this argues for Red Cross local committees to play their auxiliary role and work hand in hand with local authorities in registering displaced populations.

Cash transfers proved to be an appropriate intervention and the National Society acquired valuable experience in its management and follow up.

The security situation deteriorated in the whole of Niger due to the circulation of weapons, requiring the National Society staff and volunteers to be on their guard.

The Belgian Government and the Belgian Red Cross contributed to the DREF allocation made to this operation. The major donors and partners of DREF include the Australian, American and Belgian governments, the Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and government, Danish Red Cross and government, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), the Irish and the Italian governments, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg government, the Monaco Red Cross and government, the Netherlands Red Cross and government, the Norwegian Red Cross and government, the Spanish Government, the Swedish Red Cross and government, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Zurich Foundations, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the national society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Details of all contributions to the DREF for 2011 can be found on:

[http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MAA00010\\_2011.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MAA00010_2011.pdf)

*[<click here for the final financial report<sup>1</sup>, or here to view contact details>](#)*

## The situation

Dirkou is located 550 km south of the border with Libya in northern Niger. Dirkou has long served as a gateway for young people seeking opportunities in Libya and elsewhere. Their remittances sustain their families in Niger. Since the beginning of the Libya uprising in February, 2011, the number of people (mainly Nigerien returnees) transiting through Dirkou increased from 150 per month to 850 persons per day as of 9 May, 2011. The number of returnees in Dirkou reached 66,178 by 9 May, according to IOM and the Niger authorities.

Movements of Nigerien returnees were also reported elsewhere. Some 1,203 migrants (all men) were reported to have entered Assamaka north-western Niger on the Algerian side. At the Egypt-Libya border, 100 unregistered Nigerien returnees were identified by IOM, while 3 births (including one neonatal death) were reported. The Niger Embassy in Tripoli requested for support to evacuate 4,000 Nigerien migrants trapped in Al Qatrun and 3,000 in Sabha waiting to be repatriated to Niger.

Conditions for the displaced and their hosts deteriorated. Prices of staples including bread soared. Transportation fares around border communities in Niger did more than triple, making it difficult for returnees to get back to their home villages. The fare from Madama to Agadez increased from FCFA 30,000 (USD 60) to FCFA 100,000 (USD 200). Insecurity increased in areas along the border with Libya as there were reported cases of armed attacks and fatal road accidents.

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<sup>1</sup> Variances between expenditures and the budget are in large part due to differences in coding of budget categories between the initial budget and the budget eventually posted for the operation. This applies to variance in Cash Disbursements (cash transfers were an important part of the intervention) and National Staff. In addition, as explained in the report, planned mosquito nets (in part), seeds, livestock and agricultural tool distributions were converted into additional cash distributions to support beneficiaries to buy food. Moreover, variance for Transport & Vehicle Costs are due to the decision to source needed supplies from outside, when it became clear that those available on the local market were not of sufficient quality. Due to the distances involved, expenditures exceeded the budgeted amounts. A small unspent balance of CHF167 was returned to DREF.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

From the outset of the humanitarian crisis, the RCSN joined the crisis management committee in Niamey and asked its branches in Agadez and Dirkou to do the same at local level. The Dirkou local branch of the National Society mobilized 80 volunteers to assist and register the affected population sheltered in the IOM site. Supported by ICRC, the RCSN rehabilitated water facilities in communities along the Libyan borders. Sanitation activities were also completed. The National Society managed the transit centre set up by ICRC in Agadez. Red Cross volunteers supported IOM to distribute food to refugees in the transit centre in Dirkou and to more than 4,000 refugees who settled in Dirkou town. Integrated Health Centres (IHC) in Agadez and Dirkou received some therapeutic food for malnourished children. Protection and visibility materials provided by the International Federation were sent to Zinder and Dirkou for use. Supported by the IFRC Country Representation and the Sahel Regional Office, the Niger Red Cross supervised activities at national level. It also participated in various coordination meetings, undertook field missions to monitor the implementation of the programme at regional and local level while the concerned local branches were participating in all coordination meetings and were responsible for the implementation of planned activities. Some 150 volunteers were mobilised in Dirkou, Agadez town, Bilma, Arlit, Tahoua, Niamey and Dosso for 3 months. A national coordinator and 4 regional supervisors supported the implementation of planned activities.

### Achievements against outcomes

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
<b>Outcome: Contribute to improving the living conditions of 4,270 most vulnerable families in Dirkou, Agadez, Tahoua, Dosso, Niamey and Zinder.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned:</b>
<p>A total of 5,000 persons in the transit camps in Agadez and Dirkou have received a food parcel.</p> <p>The most vulnerable returnee families have improved their livelihood.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support IOM to distribute food to some 5,000 persons transiting in Dirkou and Agadez camps.</li> <li>• Sign a Memorandum of Understanding with WFP to get food for 2,000 families in their homes, towns and villages. Distribute 1,000 mats and 1,000 mosquito nets to the 2,000 most vulnerable identified families.</li> <li>• Procure and distribute seeds or livestock and agricultural tools to 2,000 farmer households.</li> <li>• Distribute cash to 300 most vulnerable returnees households without farmed plots.</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate the distribution activities.</li> <li>• Provide timely and accurate reports on distribution.</li> </ul>

**Achievements:** In total, 1,613 persons that transited in Dirkou camp benefited from parcels of food provided by IOM. About 800 persons transiting in Agadez transit camp received 500 mats and food parcels provided by the Federation. Of the 1,000 mosquito nets planned to be distributed, 500 were distributed in Tahoua region, as more nets than expected were already provided by the authorities. Similarly, government and NGOs had distributed sufficient sleeping mats and the 500 mats provided were sufficient to complement those efforts.

As the operation progressed, it became clear that food was the fundamental challenge facing the displaced. The National Society made the decision to reduce the number of mosquito nets and sleeping mats and use the remaining resources as cash distribution for food provision. The same choice was made regarding the procurement of seeds, livestock and agricultural tools. The planting season is June/July and as there was a

delay in the activities, it was no longer relevant to distribute seeds and agricultural tools in September or October. The budget was therefore used for cash distribution to support beneficiaries to buy food. As for livestock, an analysis of the lean season led to the conclusion that under the circumstances, beneficiaries needed food rather than livestock, and cash distribution was favoured.

### **Planned and actual outputs compared**

<i>Planned</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
5,000 people in transit camps	2,413 (1,613+800)	2,413 corresponds to those registered by the NS that spend the night in the transit camp and received direct support from the NS during the emergency operation. Most people at the camp were leaving the same day without any registration
Distribution of 1,000 mats	500	The NS covered the gaps of Government distribution (local authorities during the reception and registration of returnees).
Distribution of 1,000 insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)	500	As above
2,000 households receiving seeds or livestock.	0	It was agreed with partners to cover household needs until the next harvest with either food or cash, due to the severity of need and the availability of food in markets. Due to the timing of operations, it was not possible to provide seed or other agricultural inputs in time for the planting season.
300 targeted households receive cash for food	2,852	Decision with partners to extend the cash transfers to the farming households as well (see above).

The cash transfers for food were the most important aspect of the operation. The selection criteria of beneficiaries for the cash distribution targeted families whose members returned from Libya with virtually no means to support them, families with children under 5, or pregnant women, as well as families with more than 10 persons. Details of the final cash distribution are indicated in the table below.

### **Details of the completed cash distribution (and mosquito net distribution) activities**

N°	Villages	Administrative Divisions	Districts	Cash distribution in CFA		Mosquito Nets	Directs beneficiaries
				<i>Beneficiary households</i>	<i>Amount per village</i>	<i>Number per village</i>	
<b>Tahoua region</b>							
1	Tsakoni	Tahoua	Afala	110	2,750,000	120	833
2	Taza I	Tahoua	Afala	166	4,150,000	100	1,242
3	Taza II	Tahoua	Afala	244	6,100,000	180	2,080
4	Taza Peulh	Tahoua	Afala	65	1,625,000	100	420
5	Latchiwa	Tahoua	Kalfou	163	4,075,000		1,240
6	Agoulmawa	Tahoua	Kalfou	102	2,550,000		1,186
7	Guilèye Toudou	Tahoua	Bambèye	140	3,500,000		1,436
8	Guilèye	Tahoua	Bambèye	110	2,750 000		1,048
9	Guezza Peulh	Tahoua	Bambèye	132	3,300,000		1,134
10	Tissibit	Tahoua	Kalfou	99	2,475,000		619
11	Toudoun Fama	Tahoua	Kalfou	146	3,650,000		452
12	Zongon Toudoun Fama	Tahoua	Kalfou	45	1,125,000		1,231
<b>Total Tahoua</b>				<b>1,522</b>	<b>38,050,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>12,921</b>
<b>Zinder region</b>							

N°	Villages	Administrative Divisions	Districts	Cash distribution in CFA		Mosquito Nets	Directs beneficiaries
				Beneficiary households	Amount per village	Number per village	
1	Zarnuski	Mirriah	Damagaram Takaya	19	475,000		222
2	Rafa	Mirriah	Damagaram Takaya	11	275,000		103
3	Gouré Moustaphari I	Gouré	Gouré	260	6,500,000		1 820
4	Gouré-Talbari	Gouré	Gouré	29	725,000		230
5	Gouré-Gangamari	Gouré	Gouré	88	2,200,000		550
6	Gouré-Limandi	Gouré	Gouré	27	675,000		240
7	Gouré-Sabon Gari I et II	Gouré	Gouré	54	1,350,000		610
8	Gouré-Moustaphari II	Gouré	Gouré	39	975,000		273
9	Gouré-Kaïgamari	Gouré	Gouré	59	1,475,000		590
10	Gouré-Gari Mallam	Gouré	Gouré	37	925,000		309
11	Bakin Birji	Tanout	Oléléwa	97	2,425,000		575
<b>Total Zinder</b>				<b>720</b>	<b>18,000,000</b>		<b>5,522</b>
<b>Dosso region</b>							
1	Mokko	Dosso	Mokko	120	3,000,000		1,894
2	Babiadèye	Dosso	Mokko	29	725,000		379
3	Djambabadèye	Dosso	Mokko	169	4,225,000		1,845
4	Komdi Bangou	Dosso	Kargui Bangou	53	1,325,000		456
5	Katababadèye	Dosso	Kargui Bangou	51	1,275,000		569
6	Tombo Tafa	Dosso	Kargui Bangou	93	2,325,000		1,017
7	Niouga	Dosso	Dosso	73	1,825,000		1,203
8	Darey Maliki	Dosso	Dosso	22	550,000		329
<b>Total Dosso</b>				<b>610</b>	<b>15,250,000</b>		<b>7,692</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>2,852</b>	<b>71,300,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>26,135</b>

**Impacts:** The good coordination among partners in Dirkou and Agadez helped ensure that returnees did not stay too long in the transit camps, and was effective in avoiding duplication of activities in the same areas for the same beneficiaries. As the returnees were assisted in their home villages; this allowed most of them to stay with their family in the home town/villages.

According to monitoring by the Dosso and Tahoua regional RCSN Branches, more than 80% of households used the cash to buy food, helping them survive until the next harvest.

More than 15 staff of the regional branches of the Niger Red Cross strengthened their skills in cash programming from the planning to cash transfer.

### Emergency health

<b>Outcome: Contribute to preventing the outbreak of epidemics and spread of STDs and HIV/AIDS in the transit camps.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>  5,000 persons in transit camps are sensitized on proper use of latrines,	<b>Activities planned:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide first-aid services and psychological support in close collaboration with the</li> </ul>

<p>personal hygiene and STD/HIV/AIDS preventive measures.</p>	<p>health authorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribute and promote the use of condoms in Dirkou and Agadez transit camps. Sensitize the affected population on STD/HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>• Distribute hygiene kits to 200 pregnant women and young mothers in transit camps.</li> <li>• Conduct refresher training for 150 Red Cross volunteers, including water borne diseases and STD/HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>• Conduct sensitization on health preventive measures to avoid outbreak of water borne diseases and ensure hygiene promotion.</li> </ul>
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**Achievements:** In Dirkou transit centre, 20 trained Red Cross volunteers provided First Aid as well as primary health care and basic health services to some 1,613 registered refugees with support from UNICEF and IOM staff. Great efforts were also made to provide psychological support. Before conducting these activities, 20 volunteers were trained on health preventive measures, hygiene promotion, sanitation and disinfection of public latrines in the refugees' camps. They could therefore successfully lead 20 sensitization sessions and condom promotion for the 1,613 refugees. These sensitization sessions even reached 6,000 other persons in Dirkou town. Some 200 hygiene kits were also distributed to 200 refugees in Dirkou transit centre and Dirkou town.

**Impacts:** During the operation, no waterborne disease outbreaks were declared in the two transit camps or in Dirkou town.

### Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

<p><b>Outcome: Contribute to improving access to potable water and better and safe living conditions in the transit camps.</b></p>	
<p><b>Outputs (expected results)</b></p> <p>People transiting in Dirkou and Agadez have access to clean water and live in a clean environment.</p>	<p><b>Activities planned:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct six additional latrines in the transit camps.</li> <li>• Manage and ensure safety in the transit camp in Agadez.</li> <li>• Clean and disinfect water points and wells along the road from Dirkou to Agadez and in 20 villages in Tahoua region.</li> <li>• Produce and distribute IEC materials for the promotion of practices.</li> </ul>

**Achievements and impacts:** The construction of needed latrines was achieved by other partners (IOM, OXFAM and local authorities). To ensure complementarity and avoid duplication, the Red Cross volunteers focused on disinfecting wells in Dirkou for the benefit of 50,000 inhabitants in Dirkou, including 4,150 refugees. They also conducted hygiene promotion activities thanks to the production of IEC materials including 13 boxes of images and 5,000 leaflets. The refugees received 2,000 leaflets on behavioural change (using up latrines, purification of water and personal hygiene).

As a by-product, the operation also resulted in greater visibility for RCSN, and in strengthening the relationship between the Dirkou branch and the water authorities.

### Monitoring, coordination and communication

<b>Outcome: Support the National Society to strengthen its capacity in reporting.</b>	
<p><b>Outputs (expected results)</b></p> <p>Regular monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the operation are ensured.</p>	<p><b>Activities planned:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Society will receive HR support (PMER, finance and logistics) from the Sahel Regional Office.</li> <li>• The IFRC country representation, with the support of an RDRT will assist the RCSN in the implementation of the activities.</li> <li>• Provide one 4x4 vehicle and a truck for the operation in the field.</li> <li>• Conduct media campaigns with the national and local radio networks to promote the work of the RCSN and the International Federation.</li> <li>• Monitor activities in the field and support the National Society in finalising the financial and narrative reports.</li> <li>• Conduct refresher training for the National Society, local branches in monitoring, evaluation and reporting.</li> <li>• Participate in coordination meetings at national, regional and local levels.</li> <li>• Evaluate impacts and share lessons learned.</li> </ul>

### **Achievements and impacts:**

The Red Cross Society of Niger demonstrated an effective and pro-active intervention with existing capacities. A climate of trust was created between the NRCS volunteers and the refugees. The National Society also played an active role in coordination meetings at local, national and regional levels. Its valuable contribution in support to the refugees has been noticed and well reported by the local and national media. The Dirkou and Arlit local committees of the NRCS were strengthened. This helped promoting the work of RCSN/International Federation and increased the image and visibility of Red Cross Movement.

From the beginning , RCSN volunteers have played an important role in assessment and data collection on the vulnerability of migrants, serving the needs of partners including IOM, ICRC and government authorities. The leasing of a vehicle helped in this regard and in helping the operation respond to evolving conditions on the ground.

## Contact information

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

**MDRNE007 - Niger - Population Movement**

Appeal Launch Date: 08 jun 11

Appeal Timeframe: 08 jun 11 to 08 sep 11

**FINAL Report**

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/6-2011/12
Budget Timeframe	2011/6-2011/9
Appeal	MDRNE007
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**I. Consolidated Funding**

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>250,318</b>					<b>250,318</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>DREF Allocations</i>	<i>250,151</i>					<i>250,151</i>
<b>C4. Other Income</b>	<b>250,151</b>					<b>250,151</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>250,151</b>					<b>250,151</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>250,151</b>					<b>250,151</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>100%</b>					<b>100%</b>

**II. Movement of Funds**

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	<b>250,151</b>					<b>250,151</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-250,151</b>					<b>-250,151</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
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### III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>	<b>250,318</b>						<b>250,318</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Construction Materials	2,000	5,873				5,873	-3,873	
Clothing & Textiles	8,500	2,052				2,052	6,448	
Food	10,000	6,204				6,204	3,796	
Seeds & Plants	30,000						30,000	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	20,882	10,155				10,155	10,727	
Medical & First Aid	4,500						4,500	
Teaching Materials	6,143	939				939	5,203	
Utensils & Tools	17,064	4,928				4,928	12,136	
Other Supplies & Services	70,000	3,347				3,347	66,653	
Cash Disbursement		128,995				128,995	-128,995	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Suj</b>	<b>169,088</b>	<b>162,493</b>				<b>162,493</b>	<b>6,596</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Office & Household Equipment		1,766				1,766	-1,766	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>		<b>1,766</b>				<b>1,766</b>	<b>-1,766</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Distribution & Monitoring		177				177	-177	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	7,400	25,358				25,358	-17,958	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>25,536</b>				<b>25,536</b>	<b>-18,136</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	12,200	556				556	11,644	
National Staff		14,256				14,256	-14,256	
National Society Staff	26,450	5,011				5,011	21,439	
Volunteers		4,062				4,062	-4,062	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>38,650</b>	<b>23,885</b>				<b>23,885</b>	<b>14,765</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants		133				133	-133	
Professional Fees		530				530	-530	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fe</b>		<b>663</b>				<b>663</b>	<b>-663</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	1,752	577				577	1,175	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>577</b>				<b>577</b>	<b>1,175</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	7,600	5,632				5,632	1,968	
Information & Public Relations	3,250	3,241				3,241	9	
Office Costs	4,500	7,295				7,295	-2,795	
Communications	1,200	2,232				2,232	-1,032	
Financial Charges	1,600	-256				-256	1,856	
Other General Expenses		1,821				1,821	-1,821	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>18,150</b>	<b>19,964</b>				<b>19,964</b>	<b>-1,814</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	15,278	15,267				15,267	10	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>15,278</b>	<b>15,267</b>				<b>15,267</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>250,318</b>	<b>250,151</b>				<b>250,151</b>	<b>168</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>168</b>				<b>168</b>		